

Lesson Content

- The Routing Table
- Routing Table Sources
- Interpreting the entries in the routing table
- Directly Connected Routes
- Directly connected IPv6 Routes
- Static Routes
- Default Static Routes
- Default Static IPv6 Routes
- Routing Table Terms
- Ultimate Route
- Level 1 Route
- Level 1 Parent Route
- Level 2 Child Route
- Route Lookup Process
- IPv6 Routing Table Entries

The Routing Table

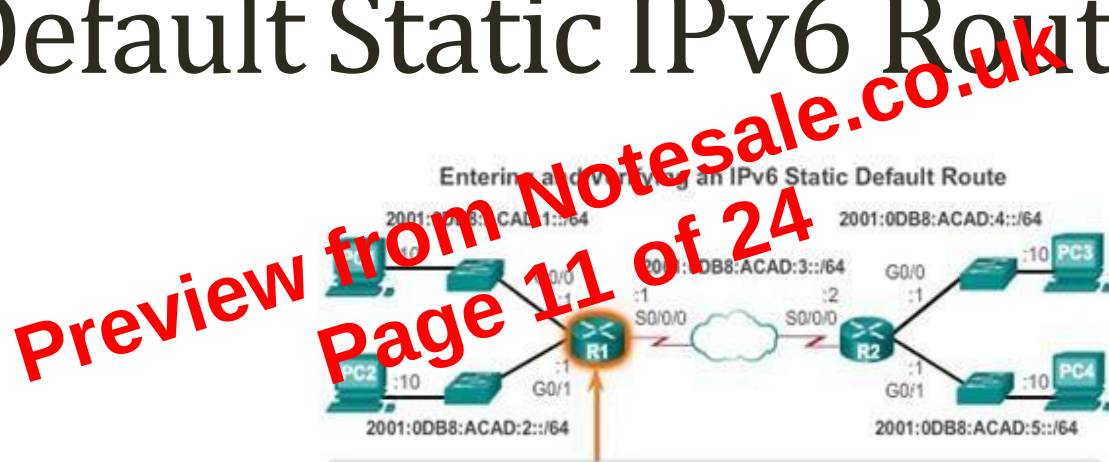
- A routing table is a file stored in RAM that contains information about:

Directly connected routes

Remote routes

Network or next hop associations

Default Static IPv6 Routes

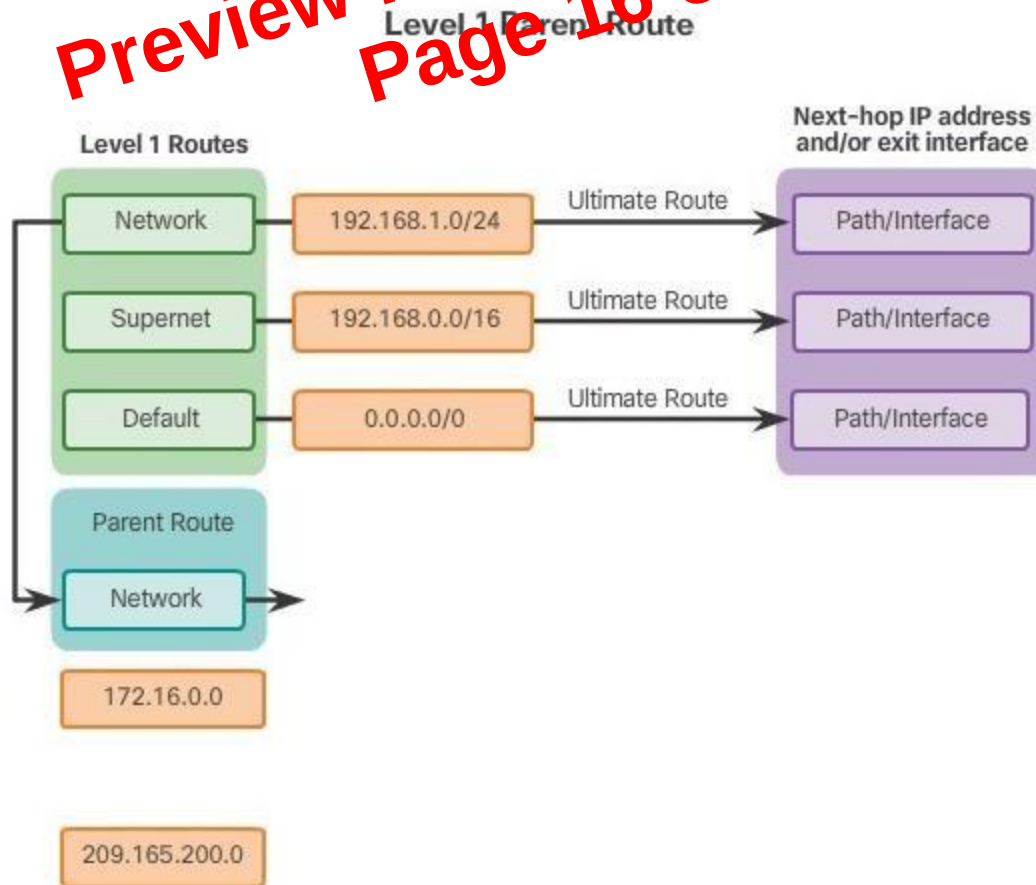


```
R1(config)#ipv6 route ::/0 s0/0/0
R1(config)#exit
R1#
```

```
R1#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 8 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static,
       U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary,
       D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDP - ND Prefix,
       DCE - Destination
       NDR - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter,
       OE1 - OSPF ext 1
       OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1,
       ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
S    ::/0 [1/0]
    via Serial0/0/0, directly connected
C    2001:DB8:ACAD:1::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0, directly connected
```

Level 1 Parent Route

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 16 of 24



A level 1 parent route is a level 1 network route that is subnetted.

A parent route can never be an ultimate route.